OVERRULED BY PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR.

DISAPPROVAL OF REQUESTS TO BE SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES

washington, March 29.—The President to-day sent to the House of Representatives the correspondence and papers bearing on the request of Lieutenant General Miles to be assigned to duty of the revolutionary government is the island of Fanay. TRINIDAD H. PARDO DE TAVERA, commissioner, was Assistant Secretary of State in the first California for the free Congress.

BENITO LEGARD, commissioner was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under the same government, and sent to the House of Representatives the correspondence and papers bearing on the request of Lieutenant General Miles to be assigned to duty in the Philippines. The papers were sent in response to a resolution introduced by Mr. JOSE LUZUBIAGA, commissioner was President of the

They are as follows:

To the House of Representatives:
In response to the following resolution of the House of Representatives of March 26, 1902, "Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the House copies of all correspondence relating to and papers bearing on the matter of the reported request of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., to be assigned to duty in the Phillippine Archipelago, and to be allowed to put into effect there a plan outlined by him to bring about a cossanion of hosilities," I transmit herewith copies of all the nature upon which final action in the matter

Since such final action, and since the introduction of said resolution, a further memo-randum has been added to the papers by Lieu-tenant General Miles, and I transmit also a copy thereof, together with the action thereon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. White House, March 29, 1902.

GENERAL MILES'S PHILIPPINE PLAN.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, February 17, 1992.

Inorrable the Secretary of War.
I have the honor to invite attention to set that I have had under consideration worth and to request that this let-

for several module, and to request that this ef-ter be laid before the President.

It is now three years since the opening of hostilities between the United States forces and those in the Philippine Islands, and this war-fare has been conducted with marked severity. More than 120,000 United States troops have rty thousand still remain on duty there, which rvice, with the assistance of the naval forces, volves an enormous expenditure of public oney, as well as the loss of many valuable

In view of the above consideration, I make the

those islands, and demonstrate that the pur-pose of our government is prompted by the highest sense of justice; and that on returning I be authorized to bring to the capital such number of representative Filipinos as I may think advisable, in order that they may see and know the advantages of our civilization and realize the disposition of our government towrealize the disposition of our government toward them, at the same time affording an opportunity for a full consultation, whereby intelligent and definite action may be taken concerning their future destiny. It is confidently believed that such measures could then be taken as would be satisfactory and beneficial to the

By this means we would be fully informed of the condition and wants of the people of with the civil governments that have been or

Should this request be approved, I am confident it would result in a better condition of our military forces in that division, in the cessation of bottling in the cessation of the conflict o thereby permitting the return of a large number of our troops from those remote and unhealthful stations, and, I should hope, in an amicable adjustment of affairs in those islands which would be satisfactory to the inhabitants thereof as well as to the people of the United States. Very respectfully. NELSON A. MILES. Lieutenant General, Commanding United States

DISAPPROVED BY SECRETARY ROOT.

War Department, Washington, March 5, 1902, atfully forwarded to the President, dis-

approved.

The conduct of military affairs in the Philippines by General Chaffee and his predecessors and the conduct of civil affairs by Governor Taft and his associates in the Philippine Commission have been able and successful. Much more rapid progress has been made toward the complete acceptance of American sovereignty. aplete acceptance of American sovereignty the restoration of peace and the establishment of civil government than we had any right to anticipate when the Treaty of Paris was ratified. The plan proposed in the within paper involves practically superseding the officers mentioned in the control which they now exercise. Not only is this without metification to the control which they now exercise.

I should regard it as a most unfortunate inter-ference with the present satisfactory progress. There have been exceedingly full, extended and long continued consultation and counsel between the Government of the United States and the leaders of opinion among the insur-Filiphos, resulting in a full understanding and most friendly feeling between by far the greater part of the Filiphos people and ourselves, and a participation by many members of the Aguitaldo government in the civil government under

I append hereto a list of twenty-three officers of the insurrectionary government who now hold positions of trust under our government. Aguinaido himself has taken the position of earnesthaldo himself has taken the postcopt our sov-ly urging his countrymen to accept our sov-ereignty, and most of them have already fol-

It is not perceived that any suditional benefit would be obtained by taking delegations of Cubans and Porto Ricans to the Philippines, or by bringing delegations from the Philippines, or by bringing delegations from the Philippines to the United States, in advance of the choice of official delegates as provided for by the bill now pending in Congress. On the other hand, it would be very difficult to keep such a proceed-ing from spectacular and sensational features, which would be injurious.

It is not the fact that the warfare in the Philippines has been conducted with marked

Philippines has been conducted with marked



GEN. MILES REBUKED. conducted with marked humanity and magnanimity on the part of the United States army.
ELIHU ROOT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT UPHOLDS MR. ROOT.

Conclusions of the Secretary of War are here-y approved. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. White House, March 6, 1902.

List of men who have served under Agui-aldo, and at present hold positions of trust under the American Government

C. S. ARANELLO, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was Secretary of State in the first Cabinet of the revolutionary government.

response to a resolution introducts by an authority of the House, Burleson, of Texas, and adopted by the House, They are as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

IGNACIO BILLAMOR, judge; was a member of the

AMBROSIO FLORES, Governor of Rizal, was general of the revolutionary army, member of the revolutionary MARIANO TRIAS. Governor of Cavita, was commanding general of the recontinuary forces of Southern Lozon, Secretary of the Tressury and Secretary of War.

Interior.

ARSENIO CRUZ HERRARA, President of the Municipal Board of Manula, was a member of the Maleios Congress and Assistant Scaretary of the Interior.

JOSE ALDIANDRIANO, City Engineer of Manula, was general of the revolutionary army.

MOIJESTO REYES, City Auterbay of Manula, was a member of the Fülipine Junia in Madrid.

DANIEL TIBONA, Provincial Secretary of Cavité, was a Augmand of the revolutionary forces in the province of Cagayan.

MARIANO CRISOSTOMO Piscal of Bulacan, JOSE M. LERMA Previncial Servicity of Bulacan, and SOFIA ALANDY Fiscal of Tayabas; were all Congressmen at Mulolog.

THE GENERAL DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., March 24, 1802. Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

In accordance with the verbal message received from Colonel Carter through Mr. Brandt, a clerk in the adjutant general's office, I have the honor to return my letter of February I7. 1862, with indorsements thereon.

In connection with my letter and the indorsements thereon I desire to say that I regret that the honorable Secretary should have been under the impression that a proposition that was prompted in the interest of humanity would in any way be regarded as 'spectacular and sensational.' I should not anticipate any such result. I would call attention to the last page of my letter, in which I distinctly stated. This need not reflect in the slightest degree upon the services of the military, nor interfere with the civil governments that have been or may be established." I think it will be admitted that no such objection was ever raised by any of the Governors of States or Territories or department commanders when the numerous Indian delegations left their territory to come to

should be made he do so, and the delegation came to Washington. The result was most
gratifying not only to our government authorities, but to the people of Cuba as well. All this
was done without the slightest reflection upon
Major General Wood or objection on his part,
as far as I know.

Referring to that part of my communication
which states that the warfare in the Philippine Islands had been conducted with marked
severity, and to the remarks of the honorable
Secretary on that point, it is proper to say that
I had in mind such information as is conveyed
in the letter of Governor William H. Taft, addressed to the honorable Secretary, dated Washington, February 7, 1902, as well as other communications that have been referred to these
headquarters or received by me.

Concerning my going to the Philippines, it
was my purpose nearly a year ago to do so, and
this was with the knowledge of the Secretary
of War and the approval of the late President
McKinley, but the journey was postponed in
consequence of the increase in and reorganiza-

McKinley, but the journey was postponed in consequence of the increase in and reorganiza-

dvisable, I do not ask for its further considera tion, and on making my delayed visit to the Philippines, which I hope to do in the near future, I shall devote my attention to the condi-tion and requirement of the troops in that division, the same as I have in respect to other

Ision, the army, tions of the army, NELSON A. MILES, Lieutenant General, Commanding United States Army

WANTED TO GO TO CHINA, ALSO.

Lieutenant General attached to them a state-ment, dated March 24, 1902, with the apparent purpose of showing that the action taken was wrong. Without commenting upon the pro-priety of a military officer undertaking to review the action of the President, I again submit the paper for such reconsideration as the President may think advisable, with the following re-marks:

First-The delegation from Cuba referred to in this paper consisted of public officers with defined powers, charged with the performance of a specific duty as official representatives of the people of Cuba, and appointed by the constitutional convention elected by that people. The tional convention elected by that people. The President's consent to receive the committee was asked for by General Wood through the Secretary of War, and was communicated to General Wood by the Secretary of War, who never heard General Miles's name mentioned in

connection with the transaction.

Second—On July 18, 1990, General Miles applied to be sent to the Philippines and to China in his official capacity. At that time General MacArthur had reported that not a single additional regiment could be spared from the Philippines without putting our interests there in leopardy, and had shown the reasons and the gravity of the situation there in dispatches which had passed through General Miles's office. In the face of these dispatches General Miles accompanied his application by a recommendation that iffeen thousand troops be withdrawn from the Philippines and sent to China. The withdrawal of fifteen thousand troops from the Philippines are sent to the philippines are the philippines are the philippines are the philippines are the philippines. the Philippines would have made necessary the practical abandomment of a large part of the country and the restoration of insurgent contro therein. At least two-thirds of the fifteen thou sand were wholly unnecessary in China unless for the purpose of enabling the United States to furnish a greater number of troops than any European power, and on that score to claim the supreme command of the allied forces. The application and recommendation were, in fact, accommand by a reconstitution (General Milles the mpanied by a request from General Miles that companied by a request from General Miles that such subreme command of the allied forces should be obtained for him. Under these cir-cumstances, President McKinley declined to au-thorize the sending of General Miles either to the Philippines or to China. A year afterward the Secretary of War authorized the Lieutenant General to extend his inspection tour to the Philippines for the purpose of inspection only. He has never been authorized to go for any other purpose.

question whether the order which the Lieutenant General asks, sending him to the Philippines, would interfere with the present military and civil control must be determined, not by what the application says about the order but by the terms of the proposed order itself. The Lieutenant General asks authority "to give such directions as I (he) may deem advisable and judicious for the best disposition of the United States military forces." That, of course, means to command General Chaffee, and he asks authority "also to take such measures he asks authority also to take such measures as will tend to restore as far as possible confidence to the people of these islands, and demonstrate that the purpose of our government is prompted by the highest sense of justice." That means if it means anything, authority to do himself, or to require the civil officers of the Philippines to do under his direction, the very which were charged upon the Philippine. which were charged upon the Philippine

Commission and the Civil Governor in the islands by President McKinley, and which they are now engaged in doing. The authority asked is not to recommend, but to take measures. If the measures to be taken are to be determined the measures to be taken are to be determined by General Miles, then the power of the commission to determine upon them must end. There is no place for any such authority under the present government, and if it were to be granted the system of civil government by which we have been gradually and steadily superseding military control, and have superseded it throughout the greater part of the archipelago, would again be subordinated to military power, and the people of the islands would be subjected to the arbitrary control of a military dictator.

The reference in the memorandum to the letter of Governor Taft to the Secretary of War,

There is so much contained in this report re-lecting not only upon officers of the army, but the general conduct of affairs and the admin-stration of the military branch of the govern-ment, that the Secretary of War desires you to cause a careful inquiry to be made con-terning these statements, and if they be found

Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT'S SHARP COMMENT.

White House Washington March 27, 1892. The memorandum of the Secretary of War is approved as a whole and as to every part. Had there been any doubt before as to the wisdom of denying General Miles's request, these rs would remove such doubt.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FUNERAL OF SEYOR SANTIBANEZ. Washington, March 2k-The funeral of Enrique The burial was in Mount Olivet Cemetery

ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL RESIGN

contempt of court in connection with the case of of some concession of parliamentary and elec-

ceived.

C. H. Thompson, United States Marshal for Oklahoma, has resigned to engage in private business. Mr. Thompson's resignation was a surprise to the Attorney General, who regarded him as an exceptionally efficient officer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

revenue cutter service, but did not complete its

INTERSTATE COMMERCE DECISION.

Washington, March 29.—The Interstate Commerce

LITTLE SICKNESS ON THE ILLINOIS.

Washington, March 29.-Admiral Barker's report In Japan by a Japanese sword. there are only seventeen cases of illness out of the

charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications in the case allege irregularity in ciothing company fund accounts and misappropriation of subsistence fund and for living with a native woman. The accused officer was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal, which was approved by the President.

PENSION FOR MRS. M'KINLEY.

Washington, March 29.—Chairman Sulloway of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions is pre-\$5,000 a year to the widow of President McKinley

REVENUE CUTTERS FOR BEHRING SEA San Francisco, March 29.—Repairs on the hull of week, when she will be brought here for slight re-pairs on her machinery. After taking coal and suppairs on her machinery. After taking coal and supplies she will sail for her annual cruise on patrol duty in Behring Sea by April 30. The Bear's repairs will be completed so that she will sail for the north on April 11. Every effort is being made by the department to have the entire fleet in readiness to enter Behring Sea and resume the duties of patrolling that district at an earlier date than usual. An influx of miners to Nome and other mining camps of Alaska is expected this season which will render the presence of the cutters imperative as the only representation of federal authority.

Albany, March 29.-Governor Odell gave a hearator Ellsworth. The bill provides that there shall ator Ellsworth. The bill provides that there shall be no three months' probation period for veterans, and that if an office held by a veteran of the Civil War or the Spanish war or by a veteran volunteer fireman is abolished, a new position shall be created for the holder of the position abolished. The bill was opposed by Secretary Elliott H. Goedman, of the Civil Service Reform Association. The association did not believe that the bill was either in the interest of the veterans or of the public service.

vice. Colonel E. J. Atkinson, of Brooklyn, past de-partment commander of the Grand Army of the Republic Colonel W. M. Bennett, represented the veterans, and Edward H. Leggett, the volunteer firemen in behalf of the bill. They held that there was no unjust discrimination in the bill.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.

Albany, March 23.-Governor Odell to-day signed

blyman O'Brien's-Incorporating the city of

MENACE OF EASTERN WAR.

VETERAN JAPANESE STATE SMAN'S PESSIMISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE TREATY WITH ENGL/IND.

Tokio, Feb ruary 20. Amid the empire-wide rejoidings over the treaty of alliance with Great Brite in, I have met only one Japanese statesman, i etired from public life, but a man of exception: al erudition, both Western and Oriental, who, rafter having well examined that the doors were shut, whispered to me a different song. But then people say he is an old man, who cal is his senile timidity prudence, reproving his countrymen for their "nebulous ambitions," and who is out of touch with the tendency of a young nation. He began: "Do you believe that Japanese ambition in China is serious-to be the reformer of the Chinese Government and the pedagogue of the Chinese nation in Western civilization? Could that be possible, would it be to the advantage and for the benefit of Japan?" After this exordium he broached the spubject. "I believe," he said, "the treaty fraught with

great danger for my country, this danger arising principally from the mood of my countrymen. such as I know it. I beg you to read attentively the treaty. Article I carefully states, with diplomatic circumlocution, that Corea is Japan's business. Article II proceeds to say (all articles of a treaty, you know, must be connected together, and the one is a sequence of the other) that if Russia threatens Corea or Japanese interests in Corea, and Japan fights Russia, England will keep perfectly still; but will nevertheless try her utmost to convince other powers to case any one should be so obdurate as not to keep quiet, and bold enough to hamper fair play between Japan and Russia, then England will join the fight. This reminds me of our wrestlers and of the man with a fan in his hand who looks to the struggle being properly performed. I have perused many political treatieseven those which are not offensive and de fensive, but exclusively defensive-and I have not met with an instrument thus manufactured.

. You object that my observations apply equally to England in the case of menace or njury to British interests which are mentioned in the treaty as centred in China. Now, what ncreases my perplexity is this careful division of 'special interests,' and England stating: 'You mind Corea and I will mind China.' Whereas Japan would not hesitate one moment, and be only too gind, to go to war on account of Engand, and to fight for any interest of hers any where in China and by whomsoever threatened, England will stick rigidly to the letter of the treaty when Japan shall have to fight Russia n Corea . . . No; it would not be Punic faith, but the dutiful behavior of the British Government, which considers itself the manager of the people's concern and without any right to sentimentalism; practical 'commercial government,' sir, and not chivairous 'military government." "That is not all. England and Russia will

impromise and come to terms, now as before, in China as elsewhere. A greater or a lesser Russian privilege in Manchuria is not worth an English grenadier, and Russia will know how to has resigned. Wood is serving a term in prison for pave the way and soothe England by the means Judge Noves. The department was about to take toral efficacy which may be shouted as 'peace action in his case when his resignation was re- with honor over again. . . You object, Article IV binding the contracting parties not to enter into separate arrangements without previous consultation. What of that? Consultation, mind you, not deliberation: I ask your advice and I am free not to follow it. Then the article says: 'Separate arrangements . . . to the Washington, March 29.—The House devoted most prejudice of the interests above mentioned.' The prejudice of those interests, on the contrary; and maritime regions, which are Russia's natural and fatal craving and tendency. Do you believe that, knowing how Japan could become England's bulwark, Russia would not have gained Clements announced its decision in the case of the Mayor and Council of Tifton, Ga. against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company all hesitancy; until now she did hesitate on end." ements, announced its decision in the case of the us over if she could possibly have renounced tion of the army.

The suggestion contained in my letter, that in going to the Philippine Islands I take certain natives of Cuba and Porto Rico, and on returning bring back certain of those of the Philippine is and other and others, in favor of the company, the Plant system and others, in favor of the company, the Pl planant. The commission decides that freight rates from New-York and other Eastern cities, which are higher to Tifton than to Albany, a longer distance point over the same line, are unlawful; that freight rates from Chrimati, Louisville Evansville, Nashville and other Ohio Riverpoints, which are higher to Tifton than to Valdosta, a longer distance point over the same line, are unlawful; that the rates now charged on sugar from New-Orleans to Tifton are unjust and unfully prejudicial to Tifton, and such rates should not exceed rates on that commodity from New-Orleans to Valdosta. between Japan and England; she is now in pos- and commands far fetched, but that he had told a session of the very thing she wished for-Eng- many truths. That the treaty is a good bargain land's neutrality. She will now be able to concentrate all her work and all her power for her Japan is a tenable opinion. A neighbor's single handed collision with us, and with all entity, and such a colossal neighbor-whose it pertinently; inquire from the meanest muj(k)the Czar's blood, then Czarewitch, was spilled

"You speak of the existence of the Russo-Japanese conventions concluded when Marshal Marquis Yamagata was Prime Minister. But you cannot deny that, although Corea has remained a hotbed of international intrigue and bility under these new circumstances of maintaining those conventions in Corea? Not Only SENTENCED TO DISMISSAL FROM ARMY. to mention the lesser reason-the very conditions Washington, March 28.—The War Department has of the English treaty in Articles IV and V establish a conflict with the terms of those conwhich First Lieutenant James H. Aldrich, of the ventions. Russia has been freed from all re-Philippine scouts at Malabon, Luzon, was tried on straint, and she will feel perfectly justified in laying the sin at our door. If a woman, for instance, has only mundane respect as moral restraint, for Heaven's sake leave it to her! "Tu l'as voulu, George Dandin,' say the French,'

He paused; his voice had quivered and betrayed his emotion.

"We are strong, very strong; stronger perhaps than is known in Europe. We are, moreover, a disciplined, essentially soldierly nation. Physical pain has no influence on our nerves, and we do not dread death. Our fundamental educational policy since the Restoration has been to infuse the spirit and the principles of the old gentlemen-knights in all the popular classes, and we have thus brought up our army and navy to an exceptional standard. I am convinced we should be victorious in the beginning. Our transport resources are known, and European military authorities have been astonished by the rapidity of our landings. We could throw in a few days beyond the sea seventy thousand men, to be followed within a fortnight by one hundred and fifty thousand more (this is no mystery for Russia's. But, then, we are poor, very poor, and how could we resist in the long run? Money is an essential war factor we do not possess Is it to be hoped that Russia would yield after her first reverses? Now, the treaty we have Russia to discard all considerations arising from her knowledge of our military strength, knowing that, freed from international restraint by England's guarantee of fair play, we shall be led by the uncontrollable mood of the nation. It is a fierce mood, which pervades all classes, from victories over the Chinese; we gained thereby full conscience of our power, but with the ever increasing irritation that our enemies had been 70

ings, ranging in price from

O-DAY the piano, instead of represent ing a costly and almost invariably disappointing investment, can, when amplified by the Pianola, become the most fruitful source of pleasure and entertainment

it is possible to introduce into the home. The thousands upon thousands of Pianolas that are being sold in every corner of the civilized world, show that mankind is realizing this and appreciating the value of the improvement that mechanical skill and ingenuity have wrought.

> The Pianola looks like a small cabines; with its aid any one can play the piano. It is not attached to the piano in any way, but is simply rolled to the instrument when its use is desired.

The price of the Planola is \$250. If you have not heard the plane played with the assistance of the Planels, it may be difficult for you to understand its wonderful success. Certainly you are robbing yourself of an opportunity to judge of an instrument which may prove of inestima.

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Black and Blue Cheviot. Eton jacket, blouse effect, tucked and trimmed with braid, Skirt semi habit back with silk drop; value Blue and Black Venetian Cloth. Eton jacket, trimmed with moire and

braid, fancy vest, skirt flare flounce, trimmed with moire and braid,

WALKING SUITS.

Black and Gray Mixtures. Eton and Norfolk jackets, new model \$11.75 and \$14.75

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NEW SPRING SHADES AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

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be intractable and touchy in Corea. I may be oversuspicious, but that solemn proclamation and recognition of Japan's supremacy in Corea caused me to start as if I had heard a provoker's ice of the Shogunate! If England has thought of loosing the dogs of war on her traditional

I left my old friend with the impression that forgetfulness is known to be slow-only extreme levity despises. A treaty of alliance following or preceding immediately a declaration of war would have been preferable for Japan. Those foreigners who approve the treaty on its own merits, and without any sidelong reasoning, observe that its prime object is to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme East, and to secure to all nations equal oppor tunities for commerce and industry. They con gratulate China on "the new lease of life" as sured to her, because the maintenance of "the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire" includes Manchuria. They dilate on the immense strength of a coalition controlling so absolutely the political situation of the extreme East stipulates that "the two governments will communicate with each other fully and frankly. If strongly urged, they explain that the phraseology employed in Articles II and III is no as, "mutatis mutandis," has been recently em ployed (?) in covenants of the same generical and preservatory character. They lay great stress on the fact that England has abandoned conclude alliances without a well defined immediate object, and except at a supreme moment. This the Japanese papers amplify "England, the exponent of 'splendid isolation,' who has steadily refused the solicitation of great Western powers for an alliance, who would not join even Bismarck's Dreibund has departed from her policy and clasped hands with Japan."

The language inspired by the government to its officials and the lesson recited for the benefit of the Diplomatic Corps do not differ. "Peace" is the watchword. But the voice sometimes sounds hollow. Those "responsible politicians" who dare go a step further in the expression of their opinion conclude, but "privately and confidentially": "We only had need of Russia's ally. the Russians), and our navy is stronger than France, being paralyzed, and this object is fully

Maybe what you wanted last Sunday you do not find in the "Little Ads. of the Peole." Try again to-day. It may be there.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN ALASKA.

TION THIS SEASON.

the highest to the lowest. It is the result of our victories over the Chinese; we gained thereby to open negotiations for the installation of a system of wireless telegraphy between army stations in Alaska. There are four routes mentioned. Route unworthy of us and that the Europeans (it is our A is to be between Fort Davis, at Nome City, and some point on Stuart Island, ninety miles distant. destiny to be ruled by your opinion of us!) misjudged our valor. I do not know if you have Route B is the preferable alternative to Route A and is to extend from Davis to Fort St. Mibeen aware of our national fever since that war chael, on St. Michael's Island, approximately 108 miles distant. Route C is to extend from Ram--to cope with and to 'lick' a Western power! This pseudo-ailiance has brought immediately to Winter Hours, on Tanana River, or that fever to our brain when it was happily subother convenient and suitable place near the mouth of Delta River, 136 miles distant. Route D, the siding. If England has thought of insuring peace, the Japanese nation sees exclusively war preferable alternative of Route C, is to extend from Fort Gibbon to some point on the Tanana which is 165 miles distant. The station at the war, at last, with a foe worthy of her-and is, therefore, enthusiastic. I pray to the heavens latter place must be at or near the mo



Where presents are apt to be duplicated, it is natural to wish that your gift may be distinguished by its exclusive style. This idea is the key-note of Mauser design and Our individual candlesticks are

beautiful examples of artistic craftsmanship-the complete stock will offer many other suggestions.

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Delta River or at Bates Rapids, and must be at some point accessible to boats.

It is required that the system be installed on Route A or Route B by September 1, and on Route C or Route D by October 1. MONTANA MAN SAID TO BE LIVING ABROAD

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DEAD FIVE YEARS

Butte, Mont., March 29.-A sensation has been caused here by the declaration in court by attorneys and a former associate and business partner of John C. Paulsen, former State Architect, that the latter had not committed suicide five years ago. as reported and generally believed, but that he was

Paulsen was charged with having collected nearly \$10.000 in bribe money from contractors who built State educational buildings, and subsequently promised to make restitution. He went home, in Helena, for the alleged purpose of pro-curing the money, but the following day he was reported dead, the statement being made that he reported dead, the statement being made that he committed suicide. The body was at once placed in a vault. There was no inquest, and friends were not permitted to see the body. A few days later the widow started for Germany, taking with her to New-York the coffin that was supposed to contain the body of her husband. An insurance company paid a policy of \$6.00 of life insurance company the architect. The statement that Faulsen still lives was made in the trial of a case growing out of the alleged building frahds.

REV. MR. LOUTHER GUILTY OF HERESY. Arkansas City, Kan., Murch 20.-The Rev. Granille Louther to-day formally refused to accept the proposition to stop his teaching, and the Methodist Episcopal trial committee declared him guilty of heresy. This means dismissal from the Church. The trial committee met to-day behind closed doors, and immediately a statement was presented from Mr. Louther, in which he declined to accept

from Mr. Louther, in which he declined to accept the proposition to acquit him if he would cease his hereical utterances. Seen later, Mr. Louther said he had been so certain of acquittal that he had made no future plans.

"Will you appeal to the General Conference?" was asked.

"No. I think not." was the reply. "I have gone three times carefully through the Rible in order to bring the facts of science and our statements of theology and the Rible into harmony with each other. I have not found it necessary to change any of the fundamental principles of theology, but to clothe them in the language of modern thought, rather than that of one numbered and fifty years ago."

Ago. Mr. Louther said he considered that none of the theories he had put forth were essential to salvation, nor were they fundamental in religion.

HE DID A BRISK BUSINESS through using the "Little Ads. of the People" which appeared in The Tribune. How often one hears this said.